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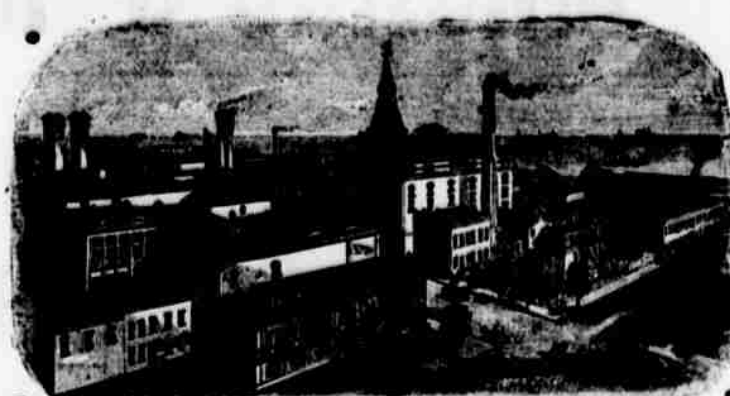


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QUEER CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Funny Allegations by Husbands and Wives.

A Kansas wife recently secured a divorce from her husband because, as solemnly set forth in her petition, "the defendant pinched the nose of the plaintiff, causing it to become very red, thereby causing the plaintiff great pain and anguish of mind."

An Ohio man has secured a divorce, because, as he declared under oath, "the defendant pulled the plaintiff out of bed by his whiskers."

A benighted husband got a divorce in a Pennsylvania court because, in the language of his affidavit, "the defendant struck the plaintiff a violent blow with her bustle."

A Missouri divorce was once granted because "the defendant goes gadding about, leaving this plaintiff supperless, or if he gets any he has to cook it himself."

Out in Illinois a wife secured a divorce because her husband threw the baby at her when she hit him with a coal bucket for spitting on the stove. A Connecticut man got a divorce on the ground that "the defendant would not get up in the morning nor call this plaintiff, nor do anything she was told."

A decree was granted in a Massachusetts court because "the defendant keeps this plaintiff awake most of the night quarrelling."

A Wisconsin man got a divorce because his wife keeps a servant girl who spit on the frying pan to see if it was hot enough."

A Jersey wife secured a decision because "the defendant, the husband, sleeps with a razor under his pillow to frighten the plaintiff."

A Virginia woman was set free because "the defendant does not come home until 10 p. m., and then keeps the plaintiff awake talking."

A Tennessee court liberated a wife because the "defendant does not wash himself, thereby causing the plaintiff great mental anguish."

In Illinois a decree was obtained because a long-suffering husband complained that "during the past year the defendant struck this plaintiff repeatedly with pokers, flat-irons, and other hard substances."

In Minnesota a decree was given to a wife because the defendant never cut his toe nails, and being restless in his sleep, scratches this plaintiff severely."

A youthful Kentucky husband secured a divorce on the ground that "the defendant came into the bedroom the morning after the marriage and beat this plaintiff on the head with her shoe heel."

A New York man pleaded in his petition for divorce that "the defendant would not sew on this plaintiff's buttons, neither would she allow him to go to rest at night." The court decided that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree on the ground that his oppression was cruel and inhuman.

Human Temperaments.
It is interesting to find so thoroughly scientific a man as Prof. William Frewer has adopted the four-fold classification of temperaments made nearly 2,000 years ago—namely: the choleric, sanguine, melancholy, and lymphatic. The existence of one or the other of these temperaments may be discovered, he says in his work on "The Infant Mind," very early in the great majority of children—in the second quarter of the first year, beyond a doubt.

Nearly every one who has written about temperaments has made a classification of his own. Galen had nine. Harvey gave six. Graham Brown seven, and others have got down as low as two. Modern writers use the word nervous for choleric, and bilious for melancholic temperament. With these verbal modifications the old classification seems to answer all practical purposes, and individuals can build up combinations as needed.

Hutchinson defines temperament as the sum of the physical peculiarities of a man, exclusive of his tendency to disease. This is not satisfactory, though perhaps temperamental is a thing a little too vague to be satisfactorily defined.

In modern terms it may be said to be the peculiar way in which the individual reacts to the stimuli of his environment. There is no doubt that one class of persons react quickly and easily, expending energy profusely and often needlessly in their life work; others react hopelessly and work buoyantly, yet with less waste. We can thus distinguish the nervous, the sanguine, the melancholic, etc. A capacity to recognize and appreciate the importance of temperament used to be considered part of a sound medical training. It has been too much neglected in our pursuit of minutiae with microscopes and test tubes. Our teachers of practical medicine might well revive its study.—Medical Recorder.

Taking Proper Precautions.
Pete Dalley sprang a new gag on his audience at the Bijou one night which made a great hit. While in the middle of one of his important scenes a man beckoned to him from the wings. Dalley left the stage for a moment. When he returned his face had fallen several inches. He looked positively sad. Advancing to the footlights he asked seriously: "Is there a doctor in the house?"

In all parts of the theater the audience, anxious to hear full particulars of the accident, leaned forward eagerly. Dalley scanned the audience with an anxious gaze, until after a moment's hesitation a broad-shouldered, bespectacled young man stood up, blushed vividly and remarked: "I—I am a physician."

Instantly Dalley's features relaxed. "That's right," he exclaimed. "Don't go away yet. I'm just going to sing a song."—New York Sun.

When There Were No Plumbers.
Lord Fountainhall, in 1674, says that there are no plumbers in Scotland, because there is no need for them. Happy simplicity of our ancestors! Now every man should be his own plumber. No man should be allowed to marry till he has passed an examination in plain and fancy plumbing. Few know what to do if the pipes are frozen or if the gas meter is frozen. If you are practicing with a pistol, however, and casually cut a gas pipe, we do know what to do. Exhibit soap! Fill up the orifice with soap. This accident is, it must be admitted, less frequent than a sudden flood.—The Saturday Review.